

# Plain, and short RULES For POINTING PERIODS,

AND

READING SENTENCES Grammatically;  
with the great Use of them.

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**T**HE foundation of the Syntactical part of Grammar consists in these two things: To divide a Period into Sentences; And To read those Sentences Grammatically. The Master builds upon the Sands without a basis; and the Scholar learns by rote without reason, who doth not bottom here. I shall offer a few short Rules to both these necessary things.

Rules for pointing a PERIOD.

**E**very Subject, called the *Nominative Case*, and *Finite Verb* (expressed, or understood) with their Dependents, must have a Point, or distinction: because the Verb expresses, the *State, motion, or action* of the Subject, and must be stopp'd, or else we move in *infinitum*, and cannot begin a new motion. Let this Paragraph be an example.

Except, 1. any word, or clause (having the import of a Sentence) wherein a Verb is virtually conained, may have a stop. Such are,

1. *Interjections*. As, *Alas*, that is, *it is a sad case, woe is too*.
2. *Participles of the present, and preter-tense*. As, *God, creating the World, made man, Man, created by God, was placed in Paradise*.
3. *One Substantive after another by apposition*, having the import of a Sentence. As, *Man, the image of God, was placed in Paradise*; otherwise not. As, *M.T.C.*
4. *An Infinitive mood*, having the import of a Sentence, may be distinguished from the preceding Verb. As, *God created man in his image, to be lord of the Creatures*, that is, *that he might be lord of the Creatures*. But, when the Infinitive mood, hath the nature of a Substantive, and depends upon the former Verb, as if it was an oblique Case, it ought not to be distinguished. As, *I desire to learn*, that is, *I desire learning*.
5. Except the *Vocative case* with the dependents, which is an extraneous phrase, and a preparation to a motion. As, *Son, come hither*.
6. Except, when a Word, or Phrase, as in *Zoigma*, relates to several things, it may be distinguished from the thing, immediately depending upon it, to shew its relation to be indifferent, to that, and to the things, it affects more remotely. As, *God hath given a law, to the fire, air, water, earth*.

4. When a Sentence is parted by any intercepting Clause, the former part of the Sentence is distinguished from the Clause, and the Clause from the latter part of the Sentence. As, *God, creating the world, gave man dominion over the Creatures*.

5. The same Sentence sometimes hath a Point in it, when it is in-grammatically placed, to shew its disorder. As, *By an almighty power, God created the world*.

I do not intend, a Point must be made in all these cases. I only say, a Point may be, and do *saute* many times is, upon these grounds. Exact Pointing is best. But if we do miscarry, it is better to under point, then over point.

These things are obvious to ordinary capacities, and do fully answer my end; to prepare *English* to be rendered into *Latin*; and *Latin* to be Analyzed, and rendered into *English*; and therein are useful to Children.

But as a Point in general is absolutely necessary to rational instructing in the plain Syntactical part of Grammar: so to understand the kinds of Points, when, and where they shall be used, is as necessary to some parts of *Rhetorick*. No man can pronounce, and act Artificially out of judgment; or compose Oratorically by a Rule, who doth not understand the various constitutions, and contextsures of Periods, from whence the kinds of Points do arise.

[3.]

(3)

As therefore a *Point* in general arises from a *Verb* in general, or something analogous to it: so the *Species* of *Points* arise from the *Verbs* in a *Period* as they do more intimately; or more remotely relate to one another. Where the dependence is greater, the stay between them is less; (giving liberty for a lower tone, and lesser action) where the dependence is less, the stay is greater, the tone higher, and the action more.

The *Points*, distinguishing a plain *Sentence*, are, a *Period*, a *Colon*, a *Sub-colon*, a *Comma*, which may be compared to those stops in Music, a *Minim*, a *Crochet*, a *Quaver*, a *Semi-quaver*.

To the Rules following I premise. A *Proposition*, *Theme*, or *Matter* treated of is either *Simple*; (As *God created the World*, *Man is lord of the Creatures*) or it is *Compounded*, in which there is a principal *Verb*, expressed, or suppressed, and another *Verb*, or *Verbs* depending upon it, to explain, enlarge, restrain, divide, or confirm the principal *Proposition* laid down, to which these depending *Verbs* are united by some *Conjunction*, expressed, or understood. Let this *Paragraph* be an example. The principal *Sentence* suppressed is, *Propositions are twofold*. All, that follows, relates to this.

The principal *Verb* in a *Period* is that, which is the *motion* of the principal subject; or doth affect the principal *Object*, spoken of. This *Verb* (if it be expressed) is the first *Verb* in the *Natural*, and *Grammatical* order. But it is often suppressed, as in the former *Paragraph*, proposed for an example.

The principal *Theme*, or *Matter* is threefold: 1. Of a *Discourse*, or an *Oration*; 2. Of a *Paragraph*, usually noted by a *Break*; 3. Of a *Period* strictly taken.

A *Discourse* may contain several *Paragraphs*. A *Paragraph* may contain several *Periods*. Every one of these *Periods* have a principal *Verb*, that is, such a *Verb*, that doth not immediately depend upon another *Verb*, or *totum*. But it may depend upon the *Theme* of the *Discourse*, or *Paragraph*.

This all must grant, a greater member, or *totum* in a *Period* is distinguished from lesser members, or parts by a greater rest, then lesser members are distinguished from one another, or from their subdividing members, and *exegetical* expressions. I mean: a *totum* is distinguished from its parts by a *Colon*; the parts are distinguished from one another by a *Sub-colon*; *Exegetical* expressions to these, are distinguished by *Comma's*.

#### Rules for a PERIOD.

A *Period* terminates *Sense*, that is absolute, full, and perfect. And so it terminates: either one *Sentence*, or *categorical Proposition*; (As, *God created the World*, *Man is lord of the Creatures*.) Or it terminates more *Sentences*, distinguished by lesser *Points*: for the principal *motion* ought to have a greater rest, than the less principal. Any *Paragraph* in this discourse is an Example.

#### Rules for a COLON.

A *Colon* distinguishes *Sentences*, that are a *protasis*, and an *apodosis*; a *Proposition*, and the *reason*; a *similitude*, and the *application*; a *totum*, and its *members*. As, *God alone could create the World: because he is Omnipotent*. As *God hath created the World: so he preserves it*. *Living Creatures are of two sorts: Men; and Brutes*.

A *Colon* is likewise used, when *Sentences* seem absolute (but are not): because the *totum* is, either remote, or suppressed. As, *The Flint strikes fire: the Load Stone draws Iron: the Touch stone tries Metals: the Furnace-Rose smooths rough things*. The *totum* suppressed, is this, *Stones serve for divers uses*. If this *totum* was expressed, it should be distinguished from the parts by a *colon*, and these *Sentences*, or parts from one another by a *sub-colon*.

#### The Rule of a Sub-COLON.

A *Sub-colon* is used to distinguish *membra dividenda* in a large *sense*, which are opposites, or at least dissimiles. As, *Angels are good; or bad*.

This *totum* is often suppressed, and many times defer'd to the close of the *Period*.

#### Rules for a COMMA.

A *Comma* is used to distinguish *Sentences*, that have a nearer relation one to another, and a greater dependence one upon another, then *membra dividenda* have.

Such are: 1. *Membra subdividentia*; *Sentences* united by any *Conjunction*, that do not come under any of the three former Rules; the *Vocative Case*; and *Interjections*.

a. *Exegetical*

3. *Exegetical* expressions; Substantives by apposition; the *Infinitive* mood; transposed, or intercepting Clauses, and such like. These, if we would be accurate, ought to be distinguished by a lesser note than a Comma, if we had any such: because these have a nearer relation one to another, than those under the former head. This whole discourse may be an Example.

Enumerations are many times so Oratorically digested by pairs, that they seem to be *membra dividenda*, but are not. As, *I am persuaded, that neither life, nor death, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, &c.*

If the Case be so nice, that you cannot determine, whether there is only an enumeration; or the Clauses are *membra dividenda*, use such a distinction, as will make the sense most plain, with respect to the points above, and below.

These are all the ordinary Points Grammarians have assigned, but are too few, as appears by the Rules for a Comma, and may be further illustrated by this example following, where there is the *totum* distinguished from its members by a Colon; the principal *membra dividenda* by a sub-Colon; the *membra subdividentia* by a Comma; lastly you have exegetical expressions, distinguished by sub-Comma's, if there was such a Point. I presume to add it, and assign it this Character (1). As, *God created the world: first the Heavens, where there is the Sun, the fountain of light, the Moon, borrowing her light from the Sun, the Stars, varying their magnitudes; the earth, containing the Sea, the confluence of water, the dry land, supporting living creatures. Here you see we are necessitated to use a sub-Comma, or to use a Comma promiscuously: Therefore in all cases, that you may be distinct, begin with as great a Point, as the compass of your Period will bear. In some cases it is tolerable to set the Point a note, or two too high, though besides the Rule: because the sub-divisions (being numerous) are more subject to confusion, and the end of Points is, to make the Period distinct in its parts; and intelligible in its sense. As, *God created this great, and wide abyss, which we call the World, and all the parts of it: and first the Heavens, where we have the highest, or third heaven, the blessed abode of Saints, and Angels; then the heaven, or firmament; in which we behold the Sun, the fountain of light, and heat; the Moon, the governess of moist things, borrowing her light from the Sun; the Stars, and Planets, differing in magnitude, light, and influence from each other. Then secondly this terrene Orb, we call the Earth: where is the Sea, the confluence of waters, and habitation of Fishes; and dry land, the house and nurse of men, and beasts. Lastly, there is the Airy region, in which the birds do play, and sport themselves, and without which no breathing Animal can live. In this discourse you have three sorts of Periods: the first is *periodus pendens*, set above the line; the two next are *periodi media*, set in the line; the last is *periodus supina* set below the line. You have also Comma's and sub-Comma's, and all little enough. Such a case as this, seldom occurs. The greater members are distinguished from the lesser, the lesser from the least by proportionable stops.**

Doubtless a *sub-Comma* would be of great use in such Periods, as this, and to distinguish Sentences that are under the second head for a Comma. I could heartily wish some persons, of authority in the world, would assert it.

As a key to this whole discourse, I only beg some point to be certain (I do not much matter which) from which all the other Points may take their compass. As in Ringing four Bells, the second is usually made (and therefore called) the certain, according to the motion of which, the little Bell below, and the greater Bells above, do rise, fall, or keep their pitch: So I would choole a sub-Colon certain, and to be used only to distinguish *membra dividenda* in ordinary cases, i.e. Clauses that are *oppositae* or *disparate*. What ever Sentences (as in the Rules for a Comma) are below this, shall be Comma'd; what ever are above it, shall be Colon'd. Absolute Sentences shall terminate in a Full point ordinarily. In extraordinary cases, extraordinary courses must be taken, as in the last Example.

I purposely omit to say any thing of other Points: because many Grammarians have spoken plainly enough to them.

I offer these Rules only as an *Essay*, submitting them to better Judgments. I hope, by an accurate observation of all contextsures, they may be made more perfect.

I proceed to *Rules* directing to read Grammatically: because neither Sentences; nor

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Periods

Periods can be rightly distinguished, unless the Natural, and Grammatical order of them be first apprehended.

*Rules for reading Grammatically.*

**R. 1.** Every Sentence consisteth of a *Substantive*, called the *Nominative Case*, and a *Verb* (expressed, or understood) with their Dependents. The Dependents of the Verb are those words, which it affects with its motion mediately; or immediately.

Except a *Vocative Case*, and any word, or clause, having the import of a Sentence, where the Verb is virtually. These are sometimes *Conjunctions*, *Interjections*, *Participles* of the present, and pretenses, one *Substantive* after another by apposition, the *Infinitive Mood*, &c. with their Dependents. You have Examples for these in the general Rules for Pointing.

**R. 2.** The *Nominative Case* begins the Sentence, with which the Verb agrees. Except, a *Conjunction*, the oblique Cases of *Relatives*, *Interrogatives*, or *Partitives* do begin the Sentence. As, *What book dost thou read?* *Thou dost meet with my brother, whom thou dost salute.* *he will direct, what Book I shall read.*

**R. 3.** The *Nominative case* stands before the Verb. Except, it stands after the Verb to distinguish Demanding, and Commanding from Shewing. As, *I lovest thou? dost thou love?* *let a man love.* *Love thou.*

Except, *Nei*, *neither*, or *there* do go before the Verb. As, *Neither can I learn, how there comes a man into my house.*

**R. 4.** The *Nominative case* stands immediately before the Verb. Except, a *Genitive case*, or a *Gerund in Di*, analogous to a *Genitive case*, do come between. As, *The lord of the Creatures was made after God's image.*

An *Adjective*, governing a *Case*, a *Participle*, a *Relative*, a *Conjunction* with their Dependents, may part the *Nominative case* and Verb. As, *A man doth labour, may be thus parted.* *A man desirous of honour, desiring honour, which doth desire honour, if he doth desire honour, doth labour.*

These Clauses may be placed after the Verb. As, *A man doth labour, if he doth desire honour.*

**R. 5.** Every *Adjective* may have a *Substantive* after it, with which it doth agree. Except, *Participles*, and *Adjectives*, governing Cases, have their *Substantives* before them. As, *God creating man, &c.* *A man desirous of honour.*

**R. 6.** Every *Verb* may have a sign of a *Mood*, or *Tense*. Except the Verb is a sign of a *Mood*, or *Tense*; or do follow a Verb, that is the sign of a *Mood*, or *Tense*. As, *God alone can create.*

**R. 7.** Every *Substantive* may have a sign of a *Case*, by which it is governed. Except, *Pronoun Substantives* in the *Accusative case*. As, *Me, us, thee, you, him, her, it, them,* which will not admit a general Sign.

3. Except, 1. The *Substantive* coming after *Dignus, indignus opus, and usus* signifying need. 2. After *Verbals in Blis*, and *Passive Participles*. 3. After *Verbs of Comparing*, being angry with, to meet with. 4. The word coming after *Verbs of Esteeming*, 5. Proper names of Lesser places, and *Humi, domi, militia, belli*. 6. The word coming after *Savage, miser, miserico*. 7. After *Interest and reſert*. 8. After *Verbs of wanting*, and *potior*. 9. After *Fungor, fruor, ulor*. 10. After certain *Verbs* signifying *proſit, diſproſit*, &c. where *TO* is implied. 11. *Apposition*. 12. The *Ablative Case* absolute. 13. The word of *Price*.

These Rules for Pointing and Reading, primarily intended for the *English Tongue*, are applicable to other Languages with a little alloy.

When we understand these Rules, and can decline *Nouns*, and form *Verbs*, there remains only the *Propria quæ maribus*, *As in præſenti*, and the *Syntax*, which are made thus short, and plain.

First, The *Propria quæ maribus* is reduced to five special Rules thus:

1. All *Nouns* of the first, and fifth Declension are of the *Feminine Gender*.
2. All *Nouns* of the second, and fourth Declension are of the *Masculine Gender*.
3. All *Nouns* of the third Declension ending in *Am, on, or, or, or, or*, are *Masculine*.
4. All *Nouns* of the third Declension in *x* and *s*, are the *Feminine*.
5. All *Nouns* of the third Declension in *u, &c.* are *Neuter*.

A few Exceptions will perfect these Rules.

Secondly

Secondly, The *As* in *præsentis* is reduced to three Rules.

1. All Verbs in *O* impure are of the first Conjugation, and do make *Asi* in the Present perfect tense, and *atum* in the Supine.

2. All Verbs in *Eo* are of the second Conjugation, and do make *ui*, and *itum*.

3. All Verbs in *Io* are of the fourth Conjugation, and make *Ivi*, and *itum*.

All Verbs of the third Conjugation are enumerated. All Irregular Verbs of the first, second, and fourth Conjugation are also enumerated, and ought to be learnt by Beginners, as a Vocabulary: because they are generally Primitives, and words of most frequent use.

Thirdly, The Syntax is reduced to three Rules, according to the number of words declined, and are all contained in the Rules for reading Grammatically.

1. Every Verb hath Number, and Person by the Nominative Case, which is a Substantive placed before it: because the Verb is not determined in these.

2. Every Adjective hath Number, Case, and Gender by the Substantive following.

This comprehends the Antecedent and Relative. The Adjective is not determined.

3. Every other Substantive is governed of the word before it, on which it depends, according to the Sign of the Case.

These Signs are *Of, to, for, with, from, by, then, in, at, &c.*, which two last are onely general Signs.

The first of the Syntax lies in these Rules for the government of the Substantive. How easy it is by the Signs of Cases in comparison of Lilly's Rules, founded upon the signification, or enumeration of the preceding Word (being in number Fifteen Score) will appear by the following comparison.

#### L I L L I E S Rules.

1. *Quam duo Substantiva.* 2. *Adjectivum in Neutro genere.*

3. *Laus & vituperium rei.* } A Genitive is true Latin.

4. *Adjectiva quæ ad copiam.* } An Ablative more elegant.

5. *Adjectiva quæ desiderium.* 6. *Adjectiva verbalia in A.*

7. *Nomina Partitiva.* 8. *Comparativa & Superlativa.*

9. *Sum & genitivum postulat.* 10. *Verba accusandi.*

11. *His impersonalibus pariter.* 12. *Participiorum voces.*

13. *Quadam adverbia loci.*

1. *Passivus additur Ablativus.* 2. *Quadam accipiendi.*

3. *Marceus cum Adverbis.* 4. *Diversa verbis implendi, & orandi.*

5. *Verbum impersonale passiva vocis.* 6. *Vapulo, venio, liceo.*

1. *Adjectiva quibus commodum.* 2. *Huc referuntur nomina.*

3. *Opus adjectivæ pro necessarius.* 4. *Numeralia in aliis sensu.*

5. *Nomina diversitatis.* 6. *Exosus & perosus.*

7. *Omnia verba acquisitiva.* 8. *Verba significantia Commodum.*

9. *Verba comparandi.* 10. *Verba dandi.* 11. *Verba promittendi.*

12. *Verba fidendi.* 13. *Verba imperandi, & nuntiandi.*

14. *Verba obsequendi.* 15. *Verba minandi.* 16. *Sum cum compositis.*

17. *Verba composita cum præ, ad.*

This is an uncertain Rule. Mutant Dativum aliquoties in alium casum. It is according to the Sign usually, when that fails, Authority is the best Rule.

18. *Est pro habeo.* 19. *Hinc confine est suppetit.*

20. *Sum cum compositis.* 21. *In dativum feruntur hæc.*

22. *Quadam adverbis.* 23. *Est etiam ubi in Dativum.*

1. *Hi vero attinet, pertinet, &c.*

2. *En hi quadam offeruntur.* *spicit, loquitur, hortor,*

3. *Quadam variam habent constructionem.* 4. *Nomina appellativa.* *invito pro voce, addo, voce,*

5. *Verbis significantibus motum ad locum.*

6. *Ad hunc modum minor Rur.*

*is* is made by *Ad.*

3. Except *Ambulo ad templum.*

*R. by the signs of Cases.*

Of after a Substantive or Adjective is a sign of the Genitive Case, As, The love of Money, Desirous of Money,

Of after a Verb is made by a Preposition. He is praised of the Mr.

To before a Substantive, and For, are signs of a Dative.

For is sometimes made by a Preposition. Hard to be determined by a Beginner.

For, the Gauls, is always the Ablative. *Do tibi, pignori (pro pignore), causa hinc.*

After attinet, pertinet,

**To before a Verb is a sign of the Infinitive Mood Active.**

*Cupio amare.*

**To *te* is the Infinitive Mood Passive.**

*Cupit amari.*

**With, and by the Cause, or Manner, and after Comparatives and Superlatives is a sign of the Abl.**

**From is made by a Preposition, expressed, or understood.**

**In, or At, a Preposition.**

**As, or The, which are not particular signs, or no signs at all, shall be the Accusative. Do vestem.**  
*Dens amat hominem.*

*Hanc Accusativum mutant auctores, &c.*

*Ingens præterea adjectivorum turba nullis obstricta regulis, &c.*

These mutations are determined by the signs of Cases, commonly.

A Participle of the Present tense, having a sign of a Genitive Case, is a Gerund in *Di*. Time of loving. *Tempus amandi*.

A Participle of the Present tense, having a sign of an Ablative Case, is a Gerund in *Do*. Hindered in loving. *Impeditus amando*.

Consider how obscure *Lilly's* Rules are for Gerunds.

I have on purpose omitted the Exceptions: because they just balance one another, and are enumerated in the Rules for reading Grammatically. with which you may compare *Lillies Grammar*.

If the Scholar should be instructed only in the Rules for Signs of Cases, and never be troubled with more than three Exceptions, he might be easily perfected in all the rest by Examples, it may be, better than by Rules.

By this Grammar, one, that hath lost his *Latin Tongue*, may in a few daies, after many years discontinuance, recover the Grammar of it, though he never had any perfection in it. This I have often tried, and am ready again to demonstrate.

Consider

1. Except after Substantives and Adjectives governing a Genitive Case, *To* is made by a Gerund in *Di*. *Tempus amandi*.

2. After *aptus, paratus, sardus*, and Verbs of Exhorting, ex-citing, and prevailing, a Gerund in *Dum*. *Apui ad amandum*.

3. *Abens To* is the Future in *Rus*. *Amaturus*.

4. After words of Motion, the first Supine. *Venit amatum*.

Except, 1. After Verbs Substantives, and Noun Substantives, the Future in *Dus*. *Est homo amandus*.

2. After certain Adjectives, *easy, hard, worthy, unworthy, &c.* The latter Supine, *facilis amatu*.

There are no Rules found in *Lilly's Syntax* to answer these, except those two, *prius Supinum*, and *posterius Supinum*.

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|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Adjectiva regunt ablativum.</i> | 2. <i>Forma vel modus rei,</i>   |
| 3. <i>Prædictus contentus.</i>        | 4. <i>Verba abundandi,</i>       |
| 5. <i>Quævis verbum, &amp;c.</i>      | 6. <i>Adverbia diversitatis,</i> |
| 7. <i>Tanto, quanto.</i>              |                                  |

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Nomina diversitatis.</i>                 | 2. <i>Numeralia in alio sensu.</i> |
| 3. <i>Natus, prognatus.</i>                    | 4. <i>Diversa verbis implendi.</i> |
| 5. <i>Verbis significantibus motum à loco.</i> |                                    |
| 6. <i>Ad eundem modum usurpatur.</i>           |                                    |

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Nomina appellativa.</i>     | 2. <i>Quilibet verbis subicitur.</i>     |
| 3. <i>Qua significant partem.</i> | 4. <i>Vernum si proprium nomen loci.</i> |

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|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Verba transitiva.</i>           | 2. <i>Quin etiam verba intransitiva.</i> |
| 3. <i>Hæc impersonalia accusandi.</i> | 4. <i>His impersonalibus subicitur.</i>  |
| 5. <i>Qua autem durationem.</i>       | 6. <i>Magnitudinis mensura.</i>          |

7. *Ex his quadam effertur.*  
8. *Quadam variam habent constructionem.* The variety is according to the Sign.

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| 9. <i>Spatium loci, &amp;c.</i>                |
| 10. <i>Adverbia accusandi casum admittunt.</i> |

11. *En, ecce, and cede govern an Accusative Case, and are not Ad-verbs, but defective Verbs.*

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1. Consider, If you peruse *Lillies Grammar*, Whether all the fundamental Rules, necessary for a Beginner to learn, are not comprehended under these few Rules by the Signs of Cases? The Rules for Elegancy are of a second consideration, and many variations from the Signs of Cases are *Grecisms*, and so will aptly fall in with the *Greek Tongue*, the Syntax of which is accommodated to this method.

2. Consider, Whether by this *Syntax* it is not easy to begin to Make *Latin*, before we begin to *Perse*, as *Lilly* directs in his Preface to his Grammar? There being no more in the government of Substantives to be considered, then what sign the Substantive hath: If it hath no particular sign, it must be the Accusative Case; or if it have a sign, it is made according to that sign.

3. Consider, Whether the impossibility of using *Lillies Syntax* is not the reason, why all neglect *Lillies Directions*, to Make *Latin*, before they begin to *Perse*?

4. Consider, Whether those, that learn *Lillies Syntax*, do not get the Tongue meely by habit, burdened with a huge fardle of useless Rules; or at the best, they make their *Latin* at first by signs of Cases (not allowed for Rules) till they have got the habit?

5. Consider, Whether this is not the reason, that all men do forget their Grammar, as soon as they have got the Tongue: because the Grammar, as to the *Syntax*, being of no use in getting the *Lingua*, is of no use in keeping it, neither can it be of any use in recovering it, when once lost: because we do not learn the Tongue by the Rule, but by a frequent application of numerous Examples to the Rules, we come to understand them, and that principally by the Signs.

6. Consider, Whether *Lillies Rules* understood exclusively (as most apprehend them) are not false? Most words do govern other Cases, then those the Rules assign, and yet direction is seldom given (such as a Child can understand) when they have those other Cases.

7. Consider, If the Rules be understood inclusively (as *Lilly* intends) *Eidem verbo diversis casus diversis ratione apponi possunt*. Whether the Rules are not then impracticable, because to understand this *diversa ratio*, it is necessary to have three hundred words enumerated, and Rules so perfect, as to see them, as it were, at one look, which is impossible for one of ordinary parts to do, and then the whole *Syntax* falls to the ground.

Those that think this may be done, let them make a tryal themselves upon that Rule in the *Greek Grammar*, *Verba incipiendi, desinendi, appetendi, amandi*, &c. where there are but twenty heads enumerated. If Verbs named cannot be reduced readily and judiciously by a man to these twenty, how shall a Child do with fifteen times so many?

Thus the Rules of Grammar (so much contended about) are made plain, and short, A little Grammar will serve the turn, where the Tongue learnt, is constantly spoken, and exercised diligently.

*Comenius* hath prescribed a Method for the gaining the *Copia Verborum*, beyond what I have seen.

His *Vestibulum*, and *Orbis pictus* contain the primitive words.

His *Lexicon Juvenale* teaches to Decline Derivatives from their Primitives.

His *Janua* comprehends Primitives, and Derivatives in their proper signification.

His *Atrium* teaches the Elegancy, and Idiom of the Tongue.

The advantage, a Scholar shall have from this Method, will be this:

1. From the *Janua*, perfectly learnt in *Latin*, and *Greek*, any other Languages may be quickly attained;

2. Things may be learnt with Words by shewing the things themselves from Repositories, by using Maps, and Globes, and Pictures, where the things themselves cannot be had; or the things may be described (as the Learner is capable). This will make Learning pleasant.

Doubtless one thus Instructed in the knowledge of things, and initiated in all Arts, and Sciences (especially in *Arithmetic*, and *Geometry*) is like to make a better progress, when he is advanced to the University; or probably will be a wiser man, when he is otherwise disposed of in the world, than another, who learns only

Appellative

*Appellatus, with a little History, but knows nothing of things - seeing he has laid the Foundation of real Knowledge, and will improve it by his daily converse in the World.*

*The School may be made Ludus literarius by a prudent use of School-money. Those, that are diligent, shall have most Money; Those, that have most Money, shall have most Honour. The most honourable, shall have most Money for Play. This is certain. If Children can be made diligent, they will improve things in their memories as fast as men. These wares propitied (without any severity, unless in cases of contempt) will certainly effect it.*

*They may be also diverted by Bodily exercises, as, Dancing, Fencing, Vaulting, Riding, which give a graceful gait, and increase bodily strength. They may be encouraged, as their Genius shall lead them. In Painting, Limning, Etching, Turning, and such like Devices.*

*Those, that desire to see more of this Subject, may consult a Grammar, and an Apology, composed by M. Lewis, and sold by Tho. Parkhurst at the Bible and Three Crowns in Cheap-side, and by M. Million at the Bible in Fleet-street; or they may be further satisfied by the Author, upon any Thursday at three of the Clock in the After-noon, as the Tun and Bolt in Fleet-street. Who undertakes to perfect any Person, that will attend him there, in a few daies, in the plain parts of Grammar; and in a few hours, in the exact skill of Pointing.*

*In Vorticism High-Cross stands a GYMNASIUM Erecting, where any Person Young or Old, in their Quality is, may be perfected in Grammar according to this Method, and in the Tongues by constant conversation; and may also be instructed in Experimental Philosophy by Visibles, in History, Rhetorick, Musick, Bodily exercises, Painting, The Mathematicks, As Astronomy, Geography, Geometry, Arithmetick, Fair Writing, in a short and compendious Manner, as may further appear by the Grammar and Apology, before spoken of.*

#### POSTSCRIPT.

**I** Should have spoken more distinctly to a principal Verb: upon which the whole process depends. A principal verb is twofold: absolutely principal; or comparatively. A verb absolutely principal expresses the state, or motion of a Subject; or affects an Object not treated of in a former Period, its Clause shall begin with a Great Letter, and shall have a Periodus Supina before it, as, God created the World. Main rules over the Creatures. The Sun shines in the Firmament. A verb comparatively principal expresses the state, or motion of a Subject; or affects an Object immediately spoken of before, i.e. relates to the former member, or to a former Period dash, yet it is a principal verb: because it is as member of a Period; whether it is taken on by a Conjunction to a former Clause, it doth indeed relate to a former Period: for Periods may have the same respect to Periods, as Clauses have to Clauses, whether it is absolutely principal: because it will easily resolve into a depending verb. This Period shall begin with a small Letter, and shall have a Periodus pendens before it, because the sense yet hangs, As that of Salust. Mans excellency consists in his soul, and Body. The soul commands, the Body obeys. In this we are like to God, in that to Beasts. It resolves thus. Our excellency consists, either in our souls, by which we command like God; or Bodies, with which we work like Beasts.

Take a Scheme for POINTING thus.

So many finite Verbs there are in any discourse, so many stops must be made; and no more is useful by accident. So many principal Verbs, so many principal Points or Periods. So many depending Verbs, so many depending Points. As, a protasis, and apodosis are distinguished by a Colon, membra dividentia by a sub-Colon. Sentences united by a Conjunction, which are not membra dividentia, are distinguished by a Comma. Expletive expressions, the Infinitive Mood, interrupting Clauses, occasion a sub-Comma. If such a distinction must be granted, and may be marked by a straight line, thus (,). Let this Postscript be a praxis.

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